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ing the chief deviations of the new text from that of the old edition and of Halm are given on pages 113-117, 171-173. The new Introduction to the Germania and the essay on The Form of the Agricola have been contributed by Professor Hendrickson. A single-page map of the British Isles to illustrate the Agricola, and a double-page map of Germany (based on Gudeman), and brief revised bibliographies (111-112, 169-170) are useful additions. Professor Hendrickson and Miss Allen have collaborated in the revision of the text and the Commentary, particularly in the case of the Agricola. The Commentary shows a very considerable accession of material, although as the result of the use of small type the bulk of the book has been but little increased (from about 146 to 188 pages).

It is a tribute to the scholarship of the late Professor William Francis Allen that so little change, relatively, was thought necessary in his succinct and eminently sane notes. From the old commentary have been excised the names of many authorities; discussions of most textual points have been relegated to the appendices; some matters of interpretation, formerly mooted, are now briefly stated as certain. Grammatical and historical references have been brought down to date; citations, particularly from the works of Tacitus, are printed in greater number; and many additional references to Seneca, the Elder and the Younger Pliny, Strabo and Dio enrich the notes. A relatively large amount of new material has been added illustrating the Roman remains in Britain, the stations of the Roman legions, the provincial administration of the early Empire, and the Romanization of Britain. Naturally, in the light of recent investigations in the fields of Germanic history and philology, many changes have been made in the notes to the Germania. Nevertheless the general impression is left, that most of the careful conclusions of the late Professor Allen remain unchanged. In order to meet the requirements of the College students of our day, the new edition furnishes much additional help in the way of syntactical explanations, translation, and the elucidation of the highly rhetorical style.

As the present generation of American college students has grown up without drill in the old formal rhetoric (a deficiency deplored by many of the teachers of English!), and as the value of a knowledge of the old norms of diction and style is recognized, the burden resting on the instructor in Latin of interpreting the stylistic as well as the historical significance of ancient texts has been increased several fold. In fact it may be affirmed that in many cases the chief substantive value accruing from the study of these little monographs by Tacitus is on the ethical, psychological, and stylistic side, although the historical content, when it is adequately interpreted, has a value not to be disputed. Whether the revisers would agree with me, I do not know. Their aim was to interpret Tacitus, as far as possible, from the same point of view as Professor Allen. In this they have succeeded, and they have also added many notes on the rhetorical coloring of the Tacitean style. Perhaps wisely, the systematic presentation of the author's style is left to the instructor.

The revision is attractively printed. I have noticed only a few misprints; several Greek accents are awry. Several errors in the old Commentary are reprinted. But considering the difficulties of the task the book is an honor to American scholarship.

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GEORGE DWIGHT KELLOGG.

A REJOINDER

May I correct errors in the review of my edition of the Andria (see THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 8.183)? The spelling *Cremes* is not "annotated in 247, 361, 368, 472, 538, 550". These notes, on various inflectional forms of the word are all needed by the young student. On 753 I carefully call *faxim* and *sim* subjunctives and then state that they were originally optatives. The note on *fieri* (792—not 972, as the review has it) needs no correction, although I might well have added the words "in Terence". The word-form "excellencies" (page 37) is correct. I am grateful for the correction of *Aihenas* (907) to *Atenas*: but why need this, the sole error the reviewer detected, be characterized as an "oversight" in the second paragraph and as a "misprint" in the fifth?

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E. H. STURTEVANT.

THE CLASSICAL CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA

The Classical Club of Philadelphia held its 120th meeting on April 23. Fifty members—a record attendance—were present. Professor Duane Reed Stuart, of Princeton University, read a scholarly and interesting paper on Modern Criticism of the Ancient Lives of Vergil, Professor W. W. Baker, of Haverford College, read a curious sixteenth century poem, *De Miseria Paedagogorum*. An Ode of Horace set to really meritorious music by a boy of the Central High School, Philadelphia, was shown. The officers elected were: President, Stanley R. Yarnall; Vice-President, George Depue Hadzsits; Secretary-Treasurer, B. W. Mitchell.

B. W. MITCHELL, *Secretary*.

In connection with the note by Dr. C. C. Mierow, above, THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 8,208, illustrating by a parallel, from contemporary European War History, a statement made centuries ago by the historian Jordanes concerning the changes wrought by war in the habits of birds, the following extract from The Nation of April 1, 1915 (page 363) may be of interest:

"A number of correspondents of *Nature* report that the battle in the North Sea, on January 24 was accompanied by much disturbance among pheasants in Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and even in Cumberland. The disturbance was noticeable between 9.45 and 10.30 A. M., that is, as we know from Sir David Beattie's report, at the time when the Blücher received its principle injuries before sinking. In woods near Burgh-le-Marsh, in Lincolnshire, the guns were heard simultaneously with the crowing of the pheasants. Canon Rawnsley, who has collected many reports on the subject, infers that "the pheasant's ear is capable of receiving impressions from sound waves that the human ear cannot respond to", but Dr. Davison suggests that the disturbance might be caused by the sudden swaying of low trees and undergrowth during the passage of the air-waves. He directs attention to the fact that, during a naval review at Cherbourg on July 18, 1900, reports were heard for 107 miles".

C. K.